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BRIDGEPORT CHRONICLE-UNION.

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CHRONICLE-UNION.

ALEX. C. FOLGER. ROBT. M. FOLGER.

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NOTICE
TO
LICENSE TAX PAYERS.

ALL PERSONS DOING BUSINESS IN MONO County are hereby notified to procure their License for transacting such business at the office of the Tax Collector at the Court House at Bridgeport, Cal.

CATTLE AND SHEEP OWNERS, OR THEIR AGENTS, should procure their Licenses as soon as possible after arrival in the county.

M. P. HAYS,
Tax Collector.
ap7

Very Peculiar Books.

The most curious book in the world is one which is neither written nor printed. Every letter is cut into the leaf, and as the alternate leaves are of blue paper it is as easily read as the best printing. The book is entitled "The Passion of Christ." It is a very old volume, and was a curiosity as long ago as 1040. It belongs to the family of Prince de Ligne, and is now in France. Another book in which the text is neither written nor printed, but woven, has lately been published by Roux, a bookseller at Lyons. It is made of silk, and was published in twenty-five parts at ten francs each. Each part consists of two leaves, so that the entire volume contains only fifty leaves, inscribed with the service of the mass and several prayers. Both the letters and the border are woven in black silk on a white ground.

Talismans of the Shah.

Among the numerous talismans which the shah of Persia carries with him on his travels is a circle of amber which fell from Heaven in Mahomet's time and renders the wearer invulnerable, a casket of gold which makes him invisible at will, and a star which is potent to make conspirators instantly confess their crimes. But that talisman of good health and morals, the bathtub, the shah does not carry about, says the World. In place thereof he has vials of Araby odors with which he perfumes his royal carcass.

The Fabulous Cockatrice.

The cockatrice, like the basilisk, was one of the fabled monsters of antiquity. Its very look was fatal to life. It breathed fire, and on that account could only live in desert regions, where there was no danger of its fiery exhalations consuming vegetation. Travelers who were forced to cross a desert formerly took with them a cock, whose crowing, it was believed, would kill all the cockatrices in hearing.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

SEVENTEEN-YEAR LOCUST YEAR

The Locust Is a Pest, Likewise a Favorite Prey—Excellent Fish Bait.

Our expected guests, the seventeen-year locusts, who will be with us this summer, says the New York Sun, unless the entomologist find some potent means of discouraging their proposed arrival, will receive a warmer welcome from beast and bird than from the human kind. In their train will come swarms of feathered hunters who will find in them a dainty edible, and make their lives one weary succession of aerial twistings and turnings. Kingbirds, bluejays, woodpeckers, fly catchers and even the larger thrushes and the smaller hawks, forsaking all else, will cleave unto the unfortunate harvest fly and grow fat upon his remains. If he grows weary in attempting to outstrip his feathered enemies in flight, and seeks refuge beneath a sheltering branch, he falls a prey to the vigilant squirrel or chipmunk, who finds him a toothsome morsel. Under any tree in the still, sunny days of the summer months you may find little heaps of yellow ribbed gauze wings, testifying to the tragedy of the cicades who escaped the attacks of feathered foes only to fall victims to their furred enemy of the rodent species.

All men, too, will hunt the unfortunate locust, not as food, for he is not the edible locust of Scripture, which, garnished with wild honey, formed the staple diet of the ancient wanderer, but out of a desire to destroy him lest he destroy their fruit trees and vines. He is himself a predatory individual, and does great damage to vegetation, wherefore the farmers hold him in abomination. But one man will there be who will rejoice in the advent of the seventeen-year harvest fly, and that is the fisherman. When all other baits fail the larva of the seventeen-year locust will tempt the wariest fish to the hook. It is not the full-fledged insect, however, that avails here, but the larvæ at the roots of trees, getting ready to emerge from his sixteen years of underground existence and burst into the glory of gauzy wings and a more or less musical whir.

These larvæ are white and unpleasantly moist; also, they look as if they might bite or sting or otherwise perform in a harmful manner, but they can't. You may, by digging down at the root of a young tree, turn up a number of them at every spade thrust. Put them into a box, cover them over with dirt; then go to the nearest stream, bait your hook with one of them and throw in your line. If you don't catch something, it is because the fish are all dead or else you weren't born to be an angler. Trout, black bass, rock bass, perch, pickerel and even bullheads will turn aside in disdain from fly, minnow, worm or crawfish and eagerly grab at the larva of the locust. There is use for everything, and if our periodical cicade guests give us better fishing, then surely their visits cannot be regarded as an unmitigated evil.

THE MIKADO'S MOTHER-IN-LAW.

Her Illness Was Due to the Introduction of Railroads.

The mikado of Japan has a mother-in-law, and that mother-in-law was lately attacked by a serious illness. So grave were the symptoms that four hundred and twenty-three specialists were at once summoned to the sick lady's bedside. This, however, is not quite the right way of putting it. The doctors being so numerous, the patient had to go to them, and, though the case was not a surgical one, the operating theater of the largest hospital was selected as the only suitable arena for the united labor of the four hundred and twenty-three. It is not surprising to read that after the first hour she showed symptoms of the greatest exhaustion.

The specialists refusing to give any precise opinion, the patient did what our own patients often do in similar circumstances. She asked for the consolations of religion and a Buddhist priest was summoned. This ecclesiastic, considering doubtless that there should be nothing secret between a priest and a penitent, applied himself not only to the diagnosis of her spiritual condition, but also that of her malady, and he succeeded in discovering the cause with a promptitude that shamed the four hundred and twenty-three. "Malady due to the introduction of railways into Japan" was his speedy verdict, and the strangest thing is that his patient and all her doctors at once declared he was perfectly right.

The American Mode.

In southern Europe the peasants always eat fruit in its natural shape and never think of treating it to doses of sugar, salt or other seasoning. Around Naples and in Malaga the people bite a hole in the orange, suck out the juice and then throw the orange away. Some American people often do the same, but the American must try his hand at improving nature, so he puts a lump of sugar in it. An orange planter thinks such a thing a desecration.

A RICH INDIAN TRIBE.

Good Conditions in Which It Pays to Have a Large Family.

Located near Arkansas City, Ark., are the Osages, probably the richest tribe of Indians in the world. They number about three hundred men, women and children, each of whom receives from the government between three hundred and four hundred dollars annuity in interest on the purchase price of lands sold many years ago. In addition to this they derive a good income from the rent of land on the reservation now occupied by them, most of it being used by cattlemen for grazing purposes. They are negotiating for the sale of the reservation, or that part of it which they do not wish to retain to be divided in severalty.

Many of the Osages, says the Washington Star, are highly educated, and some of them enjoy all the luxuries of modern civilization. There are several magnificent residences on the little reservation. Probably the most imposing of these is that of Frank Denoya, just completed. It is splendidly finished and furnished throughout. It is provided with hot and cold water baths, and all other appointments that are to be found in the better class of city homes. Servants are employed to do all of the housework, and an accomplished teacher is kept to instruct the female members of the family in music and other accomplishments of polite society. As fast as the children complete the primary course of education they are sent to the best schools in the country to receive instruction in the higher branches.

While Mr. Denoya is still a comparatively young man, he has a family of twelve children, each of whom receives over thirty dollars a month from the general government. In addition to this they receive rental for twelve hundred acres of grass land. He has inclosed and under cultivation one hundred and sixty acres of fine valley land for each member of his family, which earns a yearly rental of three dollars per acre. His income from all sources amounts to more than twelve thousand dollars per annum. He has not a dollar of tax to pay, and his children are educated without cost to him.

While there is every inducement for the Osages to raise large families, the tribe is steadily decreasing in numbers, and it will be, it is said, but a short time after they take their allotment in severalty and break up tribal relations before the race will be extinct. They do not work, and those who have not improved their opportunity to adopt the mode of living of their well-to-do white brothers are vagabonds. The trade of the Osages is much sought after by merchants of towns in the surrounding country. Before the opening of the Cherokee strip it all came to Arkansas City, which was the nearest trading point, but now no less than three towns have been started whose only excuse for their existence is their nearness to the Osage reservation.

Getting Even with the Men.

It has long been an acknowledged fact that the French matron does not waste much time in lamentation when her husband arrives at the period where clubs and stag dinners are more inviting to him than her society, says the New York World. But the regularly organized club to beguile time on such occasions is comparatively new. Such a one has recently been instituted by wives of a group of artists and literary men, who hold a monthly gathering which they call the dinner des couteaux. The ladies have, therefore, dubbed theirs the dinner des fourchettes, and it takes place on the same night at the house of each member in turn, who alone, on the occasion, is permitted to invite friends not belonging to the society. One rule laid down is that the couteaux are to come to fetch their wives—the fourchettes—after eleven o'clock in the evening.

Western Steamboats.

The oldest steamboat company in the world, organized in 1818, is still in existence, and runs boats between Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis, under the title of the United States Mail Line. This concern built the first steamboat designed exclusively for passengers. She was named the Gen. Pike. It took her thirty-one hours to make her trips between Louisville and Cincinnati, a trip that is made at the present time in nine hours. In 1823 there were public rejoicings at Louisville, Ky., when a steamboat arrived there in fifteen days and six hours from New Orleans. The captain, answering a complimentary toast, gravely stated that the upward passage might possibly be accomplished in fifteen days, or six hours less than the time he had just made. Within twenty years the passage was performed in a few hours over four days, and at the present time the distance, fourteen hundred and eighty miles, can be made by the fast packets in a little over three days.

THE SOVEREIGN PONTIFF

Great Strength of Spirit Housed in the Pope's Frail Body.

The Head of the Roman Church as Seen on State Occasions — Great Mental Vigor and Extreme Physical Weakness.

In personal appearance Leo XIII. has a marked resemblance to those mediæval figures of saints, worn to a shadow from a life of fasting and asceticism, which Fra Angelico so loved to delineate—single figures with solemn faces full of profound thought or deep devotional expression, standing out against a background of brilliant blue or bright gold. The pope seems to have only sufficient body left to house the spirit that longs to be at rest. He was always more or less delicate, and, according to the Baltimore Sun, one of the most cogent objections he urged in the conclave against his being elected to the papacy, when it became evident that the votes were tending toward him, was that his delicate health would in a short time render a new conclave necessary. He is, perhaps, seen at his best during those grand, though infrequent ceremonies, which take place in St. Peter's, and at which he assists as the central figure. When seated in the crimson, high-backed, sedia gestatoria, which is borne up by long poles resting on the shoulders of eight bearers who are clothed in crimson damask, he may be said to look his best, as, with a slight swaying motion, he is carried along through the vast crowds. By the sides of the chair, or sedia, up near his head, are carried the large fans (flabelli) of white peacock feathers, which give such an air of splendor to the spectacle; and held over his head by eight poles, borne by distinguished noblemen, is the canopy of white and pearl-gray silk, which as it moves in the sunlight shows changing tints as varied and delicate as those on a dove's breast. The pope, seen on such an occasion, is waxy pale in complexion. The great sign of life and vigor is the brilliancy of his eyes, which, with piercing glance, seem to take in the whole vast crowd, and to see and observe each individual face. The heavy, huge tiara, which he wears at such ceremonies, with its three crowns studded with pearls, seems to oppress him by its weight and bulk. His hand trembles with nervousness or the burden of years as he lifts it up from the superincumbent weight of the great cope, which enwraps him from the shoulders to the feet, and extends it to bless the people as he passes. At audiences, which, with unwearying good nature, he still continues to give, being seen closer, he looks all his age, which is now reaching the close of his eighty-fourth year. The constant surprise of those who see him and hear him speak in that strong, deep voice, with the slow and clear enunciation for which he has always been distinguished, is that a man of such age preserves so well the brilliancy of mind, the vividness of memory, the keenness of intellectual grasp which were his characteristics from his early years. However well he may be served and assisted by the brilliant minds around him, the acts he does and the letters he issues and the addresses and discourses he makes are wholly and solely the outcome of his own mind and the result of his own intellectual operations.

A Huge Piece of Cut Glass.

The largest piece of cut glass ever made in America, was lately on exhibition in New York. It was made at the pioneer cut-glass factory of the United States now about forty years running. The piece weighed seventy pounds before it was decorated and lost about twenty pounds in the cutting. It is a punch bowl, eighteen inches high, and twenty-four inches in diameter. The actual cost of production was nearly four hundred dollars and five men were busied five days in decorating it. American cut-glass makers admit that one English house surpasses them in some kinds of work, but insist that the continental glass cutters do not equal their American rivals. English glass cutters earn very moderate wages, but the pay of skilled men in the United States is from twenty-five dollars to thirty-five dollars per week. Strange to say, American inventors have not greatly improved the machinery for cutting glass. It still consists of the iron wheel fed with sand for the first rough cutting; the stone wheel with water for the next process; the wooden wheel with putty dust for the next, and the brush wheel for the final polishing. Many native Americans are now skilled glass-cutters.

Happy Character Drawing.

A writer in Scribner's has the butler in mind when he records his impressions in the episode subjoined. That mixture of conscious self-importance and settled melancholy which gives the butler an austere and formal look like a boss undertaker's is admirably noted with free hand: "I rung and brought the desired Lupton. He had been with us only a few days, but I had noticed that he was possessed with a deeper gloom than is usual even with his class. He bore the afternoon tea quite as if it were the cremated remains of the most valued member of the family and had a sacrificial sort of way of offering up breakfast and dinner."

MOST BEAUTIFUL OF BIRDS.

The Quesal of Guatemala, Whose Plumage Rivals the Rainbow's Brilliancy.

In the Smithsonian building at Washington is exhibited one particularly perfect specimen of the most beautiful bird in the world. While its coloration is as brilliant as that of any humming bird, its superior size renders it more attractive to the eye, says the Star. This is the quesal of Guatemala. Its plumage vies in brilliancy with the rainbow and shines with a metallic luster. Until within the last few years it was unknown to science, mainly owing to the fact that it is a hermit among feathered creatures, delighting in the silence of deserts. It dwells on mountain heights above seven thousand feet in elevation. The quezal was the royal bird of the Aztecs. Its breast is a brilliant scarlet, while its green tail attains a length of three feet. Its size is about equal to a pigeon. Its plumes were utilized anciently for the adornment of headdresses and for the famous feather pictures of the Mexicans. It nestles in holes in worm-eaten trees, which it enlarges with its bill so as to form a comfortable and roomy residence. The young are hatched totally naked. It is the hardest of all birds to prepare for stuffing, because the skin tears like so much tissue paper and the feathers are implanted to so slight a depth that they readily fall out. A specimen is very apt to be spoiled by falling against a branch on being shot. Up to 1860 naturalists did not know where the quezal was to be found. The few specimens which had fallen into their hands were obtained from the Indians of Guatemala, who kept the secret. About that time, however, a collector visiting that country got on the track, went up into the mountains and shot a number of the birds. It is said that in ancient times the skins of all birds of this species that were killed belonged by law to the king, and nobody outside of the royal family was permitted to wear the plumes. The quezal belongs to the family of trogons. This genus includes forty-six species, thirty-three of which are American. All of them are very beautiful.

CURIOUS USE OF TOBACCO.

People Who Smoke from the Age of Five Years.

All the Lushai smoke inveterately, even children of five years of age, and their children reek with rank tobacco smoke, says a writer in Gentleman's Magazine. The men use short pipes made of bamboo; the women use a more elaborate one, the bowl of clay communicating to a stem with a receptacle for water, through which the smoke passes to a long, slender mouthpiece of ornamental metal. The water in the receptacle, when fouled by tobacco juice, is emptied into small gourds stoppered with a plug of wood. These gourds are carried by the men in cotton bags with other necessary articles for traveling, and a mouthful of the contents is occasionally sipped and the mouth rinsed therewith, when it is spat out.

It is considered polite to offer a sip from this gourd to a friend, as a pinch of snuff was formerly in Europe. A friendly native will do so even to an Englishman, but the writer has never heard of anyone except Maj. Lewin who has had the courage to accept the compliment. That officer, when deputy commissioner of the Chittagong hill tracts, rendered himself thoroughly familiar with the habits of the border tribes, and is probably the best authority on all matters regarding those dwelling near the Chittagong frontier. The writer purchased and brought to England one of the small gourds which are here spoken of, the contents of which, with disastrous effects, were spilled over the papers contained in his dispatch box.

Hardy Siberian Hunters.

In some parts of Siberia there are various tribes who live principally on what they can obtain by hunting. During several months of the year the hills and plains are covered with a deep snow and the only way the people can travel from one place to another is by means of sledges drawn by dogs and reindeer. The inhabitants of this region are strong and hardy, capable of enduring hardships that would be fatal to others. They are experts in the use of the bow and arrow, with which they kill their game and also defend themselves from the bears and wolves by which they are often attacked. In the long winter nights they amuse themselves by playing cards and chess. Their chessmen, which they form from the teeth of wild animals, are elaborately carved in the most curious patterns.

The Common Gauge.

Grant Allen relates that he was sitting one day under the shade of the Sphinx, turning for some petty point of detail to his Baedeker. A sheik looked at him sadly and shook his head. "Murray good," he said, in a solemn voice of warning; "Baedeker no good. What for you use Baedeker?" "No, no; Baedeker is best," answered Mr. Allen; "why do you object to Baedeker?" The sheik crossed his hands and looked down on him with the pitying eyes of Islam. "Baedeker bad book," he repeated; "Murray very, very good. Murray say: 'Give the sheik half a crown;' Baedeker say: 'Give the sheik a shilling.'"

CHRONICLE-UNION

BRIDGEPORT JUNE 23, 1894.

Entered at the Bridgeport Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENTS.

F. C. DAKE—Merchants' Exchange.
L. P. FISHER.—Merchants' Exchange.
C. M. KELLOGG—330 Pine Street.

INYO COUNTY.—We find the following in the Inyo Register:

The number of delinquent tax-payers is 126, and the total amount due is $1559 93. Many of the delinquents are non-resident owners.

Messrs Davis and Brown, Salvation Army representatives, began operations here this week, with services on the street and in the Baptist church.

Wm. Bulpitt, an old resident, died near Bishop on the 14th, aged 61. Mrs. Joseph Shelly died the same day near Bishop.

A little boy named Bert Smith, of Big Pine, was killed by a colt, which he was leading, running away and dragging him over the sagebrush.

John Nelson was sent to Folsom Prison for 18 months, and Manuel Leon for 6 years, for selling liquor to Indians.

Mrs. J. H. Smith was thrown from her cart at Bishop on the 13th, and had her left leg broken above the knee.

Dr. Ed. M. Clarke and Miss Mamie A. Conghlier, one of Inyo's school teachers, were married at Gold Hill, Nev., last week

Edward Hackett has been appointed Receiver of Public Moneys at San Francisco, and John P. Dunn has secured the appointment of Register of the Land Office at San Francisco.

The Seventh District Republicans have nominated Congressman Bowers for re-election, and he will be re-elected. He is a worker and the man the Seventh District should keep in the House.

The Fresno Democracy are still at loggerheads. Goucher, the Democratic Senator, has been arrested on complaint of Trustee Fahey, of Fresno, who claimed that Goucher was armed and trying to provoke a fight.

Queen Victoria has reigned 57 years.—There does not seem to be much of a show for Wales to step in her place as England's boss.

The Mechanics' Institute, San Francisco, will have no fair this year. The Midwinter one has been all the people can stand this year.

A disease has broken out near Paris, Ark. which some of the doctors call cholera. A large number of cases and several deaths are causing a sensation.

The yacht Vigilant has arrived in English waters, where she will race with the Valkyrie, Brittannia and other crack English racers.

Frank Pinella, a 12-year old boy, while carelessly handling a pistol at Sonora on Sunday, shot himself in the breast, inflicting a fatal wound.

John Ward, a member of the Dalton gang, has been shot and killed by a U. S. Marshal in Oaklahoma Territory.

Palmer, the Sacramento murderer, has been convicted of manslaughter, a compromise verdict,

The Priscilla is a new floating palace to run between New York and Fall River.—She cost $1,200,000.

The Preston School of Industry at Ione will be ready for occupancy on July 1st.

The raisin men of Fresno have combined to keep up prices.

Senator Hill intends to make a speech against the incom tax.

Genuine diamonds have been discovered in southwestern Mexico.

Lord Chief Justice Coleridge, of England, is dead.

William Walter Phelps, late Minister to Germany, died in New York on Sunday.

The people of Mason Valley will have a picnic in Hernieben's Grove on the Fourth.

CROSSING THE ATLANTIC

Usually involves sea sickness. When the waves play pitch and toss with you, strong indeed must be the stomach that can stand it without revolting. Tourists, commercial travelers, yachtmen, mariners, all testify that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the best remedy for the nausea experienced in rough weather on the water. Nervous and weakly travelers by land often suffer from something akin to this, and find in the Bitters its surest remedy. No disorder of the stomach, liver or bowels is so obstinate that it may not be overcome by the prompt and thorough remedy. Equally efficacious is it for chills and fever, kidney and rheumatic trouble and nervousness. Emigrants to the frontier should provide themselves with this fine medicinal safeguard against the effects of vicissitudes of climate, hardship, exposure and fatigue.

African Gold Fields.
SAN FRANCISCO AND SOUTH AFRICA.

A First Class Clipper Ship will sail from San Francisco for

CAPE TOWN, DIRECT,

On or about July 15th, 1894.

Cape Town is in direct communication with the rich Gold Fields in the Transvaal, Mashonaland, and Matabeleland, by Railroad via Johannesberg.

This is an unexceptional opportunity for miners, prospectors, store keepers and others, as the vessel will be specially fitted for the comfort of passengers. A liberal scale of provisions provided, and an experienced Surgeon carried.

Rate for Passage, $100.

Apply early, so as to secure berths.

All additional information will be cheerfully given by applying to

SOUTH AFRICAN PACKET LINE,
FRED. HOLMES, AGENT,
301 Battery Street, San Francisco, Cal.
[my26-3m]

MEXICO AND CHINA.

A treaty between Mexico and China is about to be ratified, but in a few years we think the Mexicans will be heartily sick of their portion of the agreement. It will allow that country to be overrun by the Chinese, who will be allowed to become citizens by naturalization and enjoy all the rights the Mexicans enjoy. There will be no exclusion of laborers, but all the Celestials will have free access to the soil and business of Mexico. And for these privileges Mexico will be granted the same rights for her citizens who may wish to settle in China. It is safe to say, that for every Mexican who will engage in business in China, fifty thousand Chinamen will flock to Mexico. How will this new treaty affect the United States? When the Chinese become naturalized citizens of Mexico what can prevent them coming into this country as citizens of Mexico?

It is said that the Chinamen in San Francisco are making preparations to move to Mexico as soon as the treaty is ratified and becomes operative. If they do so, how long will it be before they will return as full-fledged Mexican citizens? The American people cannot hope they are going to get rid of them permanently. After they become Mexican citizens, they will care very little for any treaty stipulations between the United States and China.

THE NEXT GOVERNOR.

The late Republican State Convention has done its work, but at this writing we know nothing of its work outside of the nomination of Morris M. Estee, of Napa, for Governor, he having received on the first ballot 661 votes of the 864 composing the Convention. That the result of the balloting for Governor has been a disappointment to a large element of the Republican party cannot be questioned. This feeling is not on account of the nominee not being a good man for so exalted a position in our State Government, but on account of the exhibit of "bossism" in the face of the cry of "pure politics" that made the welkin ring when the primaries were held in San Francisco.

Morris M. Estee, who is to be the standard bearer in this campaign, is one of the best known prominent Republicans in our State, having held many important State and National positions; and that he has the ability, and a full knowledge of our State affairs, and needs of the people, to make a first-class Chief Magistrate of our great Commonwealth, cannot be rightfully questioned. Now that the ticket has been placed before the people we should lose sight of personal preferences and remember that we are to vote for "principles, not men." If the candidates are honorable men and will carry out the principles of the Republican party, we can ask for nothing more.

The following were nominated for the other offices: S. G. Millard, of Los Angeles, for Lieutenant-Governor; E. S. Torrance, of San Diego, and S. W. Henshaw, of Alameda, for Supreme Judges, long term, and W. C. Van Fleet, of San Francisco, for short term. Radcliffe for Treasurer; Ward, of Los Angeles, Clerk of Supreme Court.—M. J. Wright, of Tulare, Surveyor-General; S. T. Black, of Ventura, for Superintendent of Public Instruction; W. F. Fitzgerald, of San Francisco, for Attorney General; L. H. Brown, of San Francisco, Secretary of State; E. P. Colgan, Controller; Grove L. Johnson for Congress from this, Second, District.

Last week the Tulare Board of Education examined 45 applicants for certificates as teachers of the youth of this State, and Tulare in particular. The entire 45 failed to secure the coveted prizes. Twelve were poor spellers, and the balance tripped up on arithmetic. There is no excuse for a would-be-teacher to be a poor speller, but if the questions in arithmetic were equal to many published now and then in the papers on the other side of the mountains, we are not surprised that they failed, for we do not believe half of the examiners could do them, and it would be a shame to refuse a certificate for such a failure, where the other examinations are all good.

Among the resolutions of the late El Dorado Republican Convention the Placerville Republican publishes one as follows:

"Resolved, That every delegate attend the State Convention in person, or give his proxy to an elected delegate from this Convention."

The "intelligent compositor" got his work in when he made it the "State" Convention in place of "State."

NEW TO-DAY.

THOMAS F. COYLE'S,
Tonsorial Parlor,
CORNER OF MAIN AND SINCLAIR STREETS,
BRIDGEPORT.
Haircutting, Shaving and Shampooing. Razors honed.
je23-tf

POLITICAL.

Political Cards must be accompanied by $5 to insure insertion. It is a poor time to collect after a convention or election is held.

For Sheriff,
WILSON BUTLER,
of Bodie.
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

For Assemblyman.
(80th District.)
DR. T. A. KEABLES,
of Bodie.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Convention of Mono county, and the indorsement of the Republicans of Alpine and Inyo counties.
ap14-tf

NEW TO-DAY.

DELINQUENT TAX SALE
of Mono County, California,
For the Year 1893.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, } ss
COUNTY OF MONO. }

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that default having been made in the payment of taxes due to the State of California, and the County of Mono, for the year of 1893, upon the Personal Property and Real Estate hereinafter described, and the same having become Delinquent on the 27th Day of November, A. D. 1893, and the 30th Day of April, A. D. 1894, I, M. P. Hayes, Tax Collector of the County of Mono, State of California, by virtue of the power and authority vested in me by law, did upon Monday, the 30th Day of April, A. D. 1894, levy upon the following described Real Estate and Personal property, and, as such Tax Collector, will on

MONDAY, the 2d DAY of JULY, 1894,

at the hour of TEN O'clock A. M. of that day commence to sell the same at Public Auction, in front of the Court House door in the town of Bridgeport, County of Mono, State of California, and that he will continue the sale from day to day, according to the adjournments, until the whole property set forth hereinafter, or so much thereof as shall be necessary shall be sold; and that he will sell the smallest quantity of each piece or parcel of said property that will be taken by any person for the amount in lawful money of the United States, of the Taxes and Costs remaining due and unpaid thereon, together with Fifty Cents provided by law for the Certificate of sale, in each and every case, unless the Taxes Delinquent, together with the Cost and Percentages, are paid previous to the 2d Day of July, A. D. 1894, the Real Property upon which Taxes are a Lien will be sold in the manner, place and time as aforesaid, under the provisions of Section 3764 of the Political Code.

The amount due on each Assessment including the Cost and Percentages, is as follows, to wit: Against—

B.

No. 4. Brodek, G. Bodie, non res. Lot in town of Bodie. Lot 7, Block 21, $40. Total value, $40. Total Tax, 80 cents. 1st Installment, 40 cents. 15 per cent., 6 cents; 2d Installment, 40 cents; Total, 86 cents; 5 per cent. delinquency, 04 cents. Costs, 50 cents. Total due— $1 40.

No. 5. Bancroft Publishing Company (a corporation). Bodie. Lot in town of Bodie. Lot 14, Block 21, $100 00. Total value, $100 00. Total Tax, $2 00. 1st Installment, $1 00. 15 per cent. Penalty, 15 cents. 2d Installment, $1 00. Total, $2 15; 5 per cent. delinquency, 11 cents. Costs, 50 cents. Total due— $2 76.

No. 6. Becktel Consolidated Mining Company, Bodie. All the right, title and interest in and to the following described property, to wit: Becktel Con. Mining Claim, situated in Bodie, Mono County, California, commencing at the S. E. corner and running thence:

1st, N. 69° W., 4.28 chains; thence
2d, N. 40° E., 1.85 " "
3d, N. 57° W., 2.17 " "
4th, N. 61¾° W., 8.08 " "
5th, N. 20° E., 14.92 " "
6th, S. 58½° E., 9.09 " "
7th, S. 3° W., 2.00 " "
8th, S. 28¼° W., 13.86 " " to place of beginning, value, $100. Improvements thereon, Hoisting Works and Machinery, value, $800; Total value, $900. Total Tax, $18 00. 1st Installment, $9 00; 15 per cent. Penalty, $1 35. 2d Installment, $9 00. Total, $19 35. 5 per cent. delinquency, 97 cents. Costs, 50 cents. Total due— $20 82.

C.

No. 9. Curran, H. C. Bodie. Lot in town of Bodie Lot 30, Block 26. Value, $10. Improvements thereon, House: value, $20. Total value, $30. Total Tax, 60 cents. 1st Installment 30 cents. 15 per cent. Penalty, 5 cents. 2d Installment, 30 cents. Total, 65 cents 5 per cent. delinquency, 3 cents. Costs, 50 cents. Total due— $1 18.

No. 10. Cashbaugh, A. A. non resident. Benton. All right, title and interest in and to the following described land, to wit: E ½ of S E ¼, and N E ¼, Section 36, Township 5, N, R 25 E. 240 acres. Value, $300. Total value, $300. Total tax, $6 00. 1st Installment $3 00. 15 per cent. Penalty, 45 cents. 2d Installment, $3 00. Total, $6 45. 5 per cent. delinquency, 32 cents. Costs, 50 cents. Total due— $7 27.

D.

No. 13. Webster, O. L. Benton. Interest in the following described property, to wit: Lot in town of Benton on the S side of Main street, and next W of Mrs. J. A. Crocker's property, created by mortgage given by N. Daniels to O. L. Webster, dated January 19th, 18.2, and recorded in Book E, page 80, Mono County Records. Original value of mortgage, $210 00. Assessed value, $100 00. Value, $100 00. Total value, $100 00. Total tax, $2 00. 1st Installment, $1 00. 15 per cent. Penalty, 15 cents. 2d Installment, $1 00. Total, $2 15. 5 per cent. delinquency, 11 cents. Costs, 50 cents. Total due— $2 76.

No. 14 Donnelly, D. F. Benton. All the right, title and interest in and to the following described property, to wit: S E ¼ of S E ¼, Section 16, Township 6 S, R. 33 E. 40 acres. Value, $200. Improvements thereon, House and Stable value, $100; Water right, in Piute Canyon, value, $25. Above property subject to mortgage given by D. F. Donnelly to N. Daniels, dated March 6th, 1891, and recorded in Book E, page 26, Mono County Records. Original value of mortgage, $300 00. Assessed value, $300 00. Farming utensils, $20. 5 common Horses, $200. 3 Colts, $30. Total value of personal property, $250. Deduction on account of mortgage, $300. Total value, $275. Total Tax, $5 50. 1st Installment, $5 25. 15 per cent. Penalty, 79 cents. 2d Installment, 25 cents. Total, $6 29. 5 per cent. delinquency, 31 cents. Costs, $1 00. Total due— $7 60.

G.

No. 18. Goldsmith, Emma. Bodie. Lot in the town of Bodie. Lot 70, Block 21 value: $10, Improvements thereon, House: value, $30. Organ, value, $25. Total value, $65. Total Tax, $1 30. 1st Installment, 50 cents. 15 per cent. Penalty, 14 cents. 2d Installment, 40 cents. Total, $1 44. 5 per cent. delinquency, 7 cents. Costs, 50 cents. Total due— $2 01.

No. 19. Gifford, W. M. Non resident Bridgeport. Patent Right to S ½ of N W ¼, N W ¼ of S W ¼, section 27, Township 5, N, R 26 E. N E ¼ of S E ¼, Section 28, Township 5 N, R 26 E. 160 acres, value, $200. Improvements thereon, Cabin, value, $50. S ½ of S E ¼, Section 26, Township 5 N, R 26 E. N W ¼ of N E ¼, N E ¼ of N W ¼, Section 35, Township 5, N, R 26 E, 160 acres, value, $200. Improvements thereon, Cabin value, $50. N ½ of S E ¼, S W ¼ of S E ¼, Section 24, Township 5 N, R 26 E, 120 acres; value, $150. Improvements thereon, Cabin: value $25. Total value, $675. Total Tax, $13 50. 1st Installment, $6 75. 15 per cent. Penalty, $1 01. 2d Installment, $6 75. Total, $14 51. 5 per cent. delinquency, 73 cents. Costs, $1 50. Special School Tax, $2 08. Total due— $18 77.

H

No. 20. Harvey, James Bodie. Lot in town of Bodie. Lot 27, Block 29, value, $20. Improvements thereon, Dwelling House, value, $50. Furniture, $40. Total value, $110. Total Tax, $2 1st Installment, $1 10. 15 per cent. Penalty, 21 cents. 2d Installment, 60 cents. Total, $3 21. 5 per cent. delinquency, 11 cents. Costs 50 cents. Total due— $3 82.

K

No. 23. Kellogg, John H. Benton. All the right, title and interest in and to the following described property, to wit: E ½ of N E ¼, N E ¼ of S E ¼, Section 27, Township 5 S, R 33 E. N W ¼ of N W ¼, Section 26, Township 5 S, R 33 E. 160 acres, value, $400. Improvements thereon, House and fence, value, $300. Above property subject to mortgage dated February 9th, 1890 given by John H. Kellogg to W. H. Russell, and by him assigned to Gilbert Dumont, dated July 7th, 1892, and recorded in Book E, page 26, Mono County Records. Original value of mortgage, $500. Assessed value of mortgage, $400. Farming utensils, $50. Wagon, $75. Harness, $30. 3 American Horses, $180. Total Personal property $335. Deduction on account of mortgage, $500. Total value, $535. Total Tax, $10 70. 1st Installment, $5 70. 15 per cent. Penalty, $1 06. 2d Installment, $2 00. Total, $12 01. 5 per cent. delinquency, 60 cents. Costs, $1 00. Total due— $13 61.

L

No. 27. Luis Frank. Benton. All the right, title and interest in and to the following described land, to wit: S ¼ of S E ¼, Section 6, Township 4 S, R 27 E. N ½ of N E ¼, Section 17, Township 4 S, R 27 E. 160 acres, value, $200. Total value, $200. Total Tax, $4 00. 1st Installment, $2 00. 15 per cent. Penalty, 30 cents. 2d Installment, $2 00. Total, $4 30. 5 per cent. delinquency, 22 cents. Costs, 50 cents. Total due— $5 02.

O

No. 32. Owens, Lew Bodie. Lot in town of Bodie. Lot 4, Block 17, value, $10. Improvements thereon, value, $115. Total value, $125. Total Tax, $2 50. 1st Installment, $1 25. 15 per cent. Penalty, 19 cents. 2d Installment, $1 25. Total, $2 69. 5 per cent. delinquency, 13 cents. Costs, 50 cents. Total due— $3 32.

P

No. 34. Potter, Wm. E. Non-resident. Bodie. All the right, title and interest in and to the following described property, to wit: S E ¼ of N W ¼, Section 17, Township 3 N, R 27 E. 40 acres, value, $50 00. W ½ of S E ¼, E ½ of N W ¼, Section 28, Township 3 N, R 27 E. 160 acres, value, $200. Improvements thereon, Cabin, value, $20. Total value, $270. Total Tax $5 40. 1st Installment, $2 70. 15 per cent. Penalty, 41 cents. 2d Installment, $2 70. Total $5 81 5 per cent. delinquency, 29 cents. Costs $1 00. Total due— $7 10.

No 35. Pray, Frank P. Non-resident. Benton. All the right, title and interest in and to the following described land, to wit: N ½, S W ¼, N ½ of S E ¼, S W ¼ of S E ¼, Section 16, Township 6 S, R 33 E. 600 acres. Value, $750. Total value, $750. Total Tax. $15 00. 1st Installment, $7 50. 15 per cent. Penalty, $1 13. 2d Installment, $7 50. Total, $16 13. 5 per cent. delinquency, 81 cents. Costs, 50 cents. Total due— $17 44.

R

No. 44. Regan, Pat. Lundy. Interest in the following described property, to wit: Patent Right to W ½ of S W ¼, S W ¼ of S W ¼ of N E ¼, Section 20, Township 2, N, R 25 E. S W ¼ of N E ¼, Section 19, Township 2 N, R 26 E. Improvements thereon, Cabin and fence. Created by mortgage given by C. Thieveirge to Pat. Regan, dated May 20th, 1891, and recorded in Book "E," of mortgages, page 4, Mono County Records. Value of mortgage, $200. Total value, $200. Total Tax, $4 00. 1st Installment, $2 00. 15 per cent. Penalty, 30 cents. 2d Installment, $2 00. Total, $4 30. 5 per cent. delinquency, 22 cents. Costs, 50 cents. Total due— $5 02.

S

No. 37. Soderling, A. Bodie. All the right, title and interest in and to the following described property, to wit: The "Bagge" Placer Mining Claim, situated in Booker Flat, in Bodie Mining District, Mono County, California, and more particularly described as follows:

Commencing at a stake and monument, 924 feet westerly to a stake; thence 924 feet northerly to a stake, thence 924 feet easterly to a stake; thence southerly to place of beginning, and adjoining the "Ohristin" Placer Mining Claim on the North; value, $50. Improvements thereon, cabin; value, $25. Lot in town of Bodie; Lot 7, Block 22; value, $50; Improvements thereon, assay office; value, $125. Library, $10; assay tools, $70; Cabinet, $10; Fixtures, $40. Total value of Per. Pro. $130. Total value, $280. Total Tax, $7 00. 1st Installment, $3 10; 15 per cent Penalty, 77 cents. 2d Installment, $3 10; Total, $6 37; 5 per cent. delinquency, 42 cents; Costs, $1 00. Total Tax— $9 79

No. 38. Schmackpeper, H. Bodie. Lot in town of Bodie. Lot 8, block 10. Value, $10. Improvements thereon, House. Value, $40 00. Total value, $50. Total Tax, $1 00. 1st Installment, 50 cents, paid. 2d Installment, 50 cents. 5 per cent. delinquency, 3 cents. Costs, 50 cents Total due— $1 03.

T

No. 41. Tioga Consolidated Mining Company' Bodie. All the right, title and interest in and to the following described property, to wit:—Tioga Consolidated Mining Company's Claim, commencing at S. E. corner of U. S. S. No. 38, and running thence

1st. S 32½° W 8.89 chains; thence
2d. N 65.5° W 9.09 " "
3d. S 21° W 8.26 " "
4th. N 62° W 8.86 " "
5th. N 28¼° E 13.86 " "
6th. S 57½° E 9.09 " to place of beginning. Section 9, Township 4, N, R 27 E. Value. $100. Improvements thereon, hoisting work, and machinery. Value, $800. Total value, $900 Total Tax, $18 00. 1st Installment, $9 00. 15 per cent. Penalty, $1 35. 2d Installment, $9 00. 5 per cent. Penalty, 75 cents 2d Installment, $5 00. Total, $19 75. 5 per cent delinquency, 64 cents. Costs, $2 00. Total due $13 29.

No. 47. Unknown Owners. Mono Lake All the right, title and interest in and to the following described property, to wit: Those certain Water Pitches known as the "Virginia Creek Ditches" and water rights to Virginia Creek. Value, $1,000. Also, 6 Lakes at the head of Virginia Creek, and Dams. Value, $1,000. The Improvements — Office, House, Stable and Sleeping House. Value, $100 Total value, $2,100. Total Tax, $42 00. 1st Installment, $21 00. 15 per cent. Penalty, $3 15. 2d Installment, $21 00. Total, $45 15. 5 per cent. delinquency, $2 26. Costs, $1 00. Total due— $48 41

No. 48. Unknown Owners. Mammoth Mining Claim. Benton. All the right, title and interest in and to the following described mine or mining claim, situated in Lake District, Mono County, California, and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at a monument on Mammoth Hill and running in a southerly direction in and along the vein or lode for 1500 feet to a similar notice, posted at the south end of said claim, and 300 feet on each side of said lode or mine, and known as the "Mammoth Mining Claim." Value, $250. Total value, $250. Total Tax, $5 00. 1st Installment, $2 50. 15 per cent. Penalty, 38 cents. 2d Instollment, $2 50. Total, $5 38. 5 per cent. delinquency, 27 cents. Costs, 50 cents. Total due— $6 15.

No. 49. Unknown Owners. Ruby Consolidated Mining Claim. Bodie. Patent Right to "Oro" Mining Claim, situated in Bodie Mining District, Mono County, California, commencing at S E Corner, and running thence

1st. N 89¾° W 15.74 chains, thence
2d. N 26½° E 9.12 " "
3d. S 69¾° E 14.84 " "
4th. S 21½° W 9.09 " " to place of beginning in Section 16, Township 4 N, R 27 E Value, 100. Also, the Spring Mining Claim, commencing at the N E Corner, and running thence

1st. S 29¾° W 12.80 chains, thence
2d. N 68½° W 9.09 " "
3d. N 29½° E 2.18 " "
4th. S 68¾° E 9.00 " " to place of beginning in Section 16, Township 4 N, R 27 E Value, $100. Improvements thereon, broken stamp House. Value, $200. Total value, $400. Total Tax, $8 00. 1st Installment, $4 00. 15 per cent. Penalty, 60 cents. 2d Installment, $4 00. Total, $8 60. 5 per cent. delinquency, 43 cents. Costs, $1 00. Total due— $10 03.

W

No. 50. White, Mrs. J. C. Bodie. Lot in town of Bodie. Lot 5, Block 13, value, $10, Improvements thereon, Dwelling House, $30. Lot in town of Bodie, Lot 4, Block 13, value, $10. Improvements thereon, House, value, $50. Furniture, $40. Sewing Machine, $25. Total value of Personal Property, $65. Total value, $165. Total Tax, $3 30. 1st Installment, $2 30. 15 per cent. Penalty, 35 cents. 2d Installment, $1 00. Total $3 65. 5 per cent. delinquency, 18 cents. Costs $1 00. Total due— $4 38.

M. P. HAYES,
Tax Collector of Mono
County, California.
je9-4d

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IN THE
CHRONICLE-UNION

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the

EAST WALKER RIVER WAGON ROAD are as follows:

Buggy team	$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1 00
Each additional pair of animals	50
Horseman	25
Pack animals, each	25
Hogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5
Empty teams, half-price.	

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Horseman	20
Pack Animals, each	25
Hogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5
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my26-tf LEWIS A. MURPHEY.

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The Table Cannot Be Excelled.
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The table is supplied with the best the market affords.
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[my19-tf]

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Bodie—every day, except Sunday.
Departure, 2 P. M.—Arrival, 9 A. M.
Melbrooks—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 6 A. M.
Arrivals, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 6 P. M.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Personal.

Frank E. Hunewill, accompanied by his mother, Mrs. N. B. Hunewill and Miss Nellie Hawks, left for Sacramento via Carson on Sunday. Miss Hawks stopped at Reno, where she will visit friends.

H. M. Eddy left for the Convention at Sacramento on Sunday in a private conveyance to Carson.

Miss Zella Hayden returned to Bodie on Monday.

T. B. Bickey was up from Topaz this week.

Thomas Fales came down from the Hot Springs on Tuesday, his first visit since his return from the Arkansas Hot Springs.

G. B. Day and wife returned from San Francisco on Wednesday.

Frank Stewart, of Topaz, was here on Thursday.

Miss Mary Hector expects to leave Modesto for Bodie about the 1st of July, to remain about two months to prove up land when she will return to her mother and sister, who will spend the Summer in San Jose.

W. E Lindsey, accompanied by C. B. Eager, President of the California Construction Company of San Francisco, and A. McNally, a large contractor of Los Angeles, arrived here on Wednesday about 1 o'clock and visited the travertine quarry the same afternoon, and left for Antelope Valley next morning to see the Antelope marble quarry belonging to Mr. Lindsey. From there they return home. Mr. Eager is interested in the travertine quarry, and we learn that both gentlemen were much pleased with the travertine prospect.

A. F. Bryant is expected home to-night or to-morrow morning from San Francisco, accompanied by Mrs. Bryant's nieces, Miss Lois McClellan, of Los Angeles, and Miss Hattie Searles, of San Francisco, who will spend the Summer here.

DISCHARGED.—In the case of the People vs. Jones, selling liquor to Indians at Benton, the defendant was taken before the Superior Court on Monday on a writ of habeas corpus, W. O. Parker appearing for Jones. After arguments the case was duly considered by Judge Virden, with the usual result the discharge of the defendant, on the grounds that the lower Court had no jurisdiction, inasmuch as the complaint and deposition were both illegal, or faulty, and that there was no evidence that would convict. There were only three witnesses in the case in the lower Court, two being white men who testified in favor of Jones and an Indian, whose testimony was against him. The Benton Justices should remember that no jury will send A man to State Prison on the testimony of an Indian, when the bulk of the white testimony is favorable to the defendant. There have been several such cases from Benton and not one has been sustained by the Superior Court, on account of faulty papers and lack of evidence to convict, and they have cost the county many hundreds of dollars.

A GOOD EXHIBIT.—The delinquent tax list exhibit shows there are only 25 delinquent taxpayers, and that the amount delinquent on taxes of this county for last year foots up only $235 56, a goodly amount of which will be paid before sale day. Considering the higher rate of taxation, $2 on the $100, and that much of the property is non-productive to the taxpayers purse, we may say very truthfully that our people are the best taxpayers of the State. Many of the counties where taxes are but little more than half of Mono's rate, and where the property owner has an income from almost every inch of his property, have large delinquent lists.

ILLEGAL.—The Supreme Court has decided that no sheep license can be legally collected from a sheepowner whose sheep are merely passing through the county demanding the payment of a license. The CHRONICLE-UNION has always contended that a license collector had no right to demand a license for sheep in transit through a county, a practice in vogue in Tuolumne county. In an El Dorado case Judge Arnot decided that such a license could not be collected legally, and now the Supreme Court settles the question permanently.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The Board of Education met on Monday morning. Miss Kate Gorman was recommended for a Life Diploma. The Board adopted the bound copies of list of State Library books. Each member of the Board was requested to furnish the Superintendent with a list of books suitable for a Teacher's Library.

Hereafter applicants for a renewal of Primary Grade Certificate receiving less than 85 per cent. cannot have their certificate renewed.

PLEASANT weather.

AGAIN ARRESTED.

Mrs. O. H. Strickland has again been arrested for the murder of Mrs. Adaline Eggleston, of Antelope Valley. Last week a man and two sons were camping in the Valley and heard a row in the Strickland residence and went to the house to see what was up, and to intercede if they could. On getting close to the house they heard her threatening to kill her husband, and his reply, "that she had killed old Mrs. Eggleston, but she couldn't kill him," at which she retorted by saying that he had as much to do with it as she had On the strength of these admissions she was re-arrested and on Tuesday was examined before Justice Hardy, of Antelope Valley, District Attorney Hayes appearing for the county. Justice Hardy committed her to answer before the Superior Court for murder, and Deputy Sheriff Crawford brought her up and delivered her to the Sheriff.

ANTELOPE MARBLE.—The Carson News says that W. E. Lindsey has bonded his Antelope Marble quarry to J. S. Eager and others who are interested in marble. They have appointed Mr. Lindsey Superintendent of the works and will make ready to take out marble as soon as possible. The News is incorrect as to the sale. Mr. Eager is interested in the Bridgeport travertine ledge. He was to look at the Antelope quarry on Thursday on his return to San Francisco, and may take an interest in it, but, we are told, he had not done so when here.

THE BRODER CASE.—The Supreme Court has sustained Judge Virden's decisions in the Broder case, so the case will have to be retried. Reddy & Metson, attorneys for Conklin, have given notice of a motion to set the cause for trial. The motion will be made in the Superior Court on the 25th.—This case has gone to the Supreme Court four times on decisions of Judge Virden, who has been sustained in each application to the Court.

CHOSEN FRIENDS.—An attempt is being made to organize a Lodge of the Order of Chosen Friends in this town. Several have agreed to become members but whether twenty, the number required to organize a lodge, can be obtained is doubtful, as a large number of our people are Masons Odd Fellows and Workmen. We should think this town might afford lodges of all these Orders, instead of our people assisting in keeping up lodges in other places.

SKELETONS FOUND.—Last week while surveying the Travertine deposit near this town a quantity of human bones were found in a deep cavity of the travertine ledge, where they had lain for many years. They were in life, Indians, and an Indian squaw says a good many years ago the snow here was very deep and the Indians were starving, so they killed a buck and squaw and had a feast, and threw the bones into this cavity.

FREIGHTS.—Russell came in on Sunday from Carson with goods for D. Hays & Bro., and Willie Butler arrived on Thursday with a load for Joe A. Brown. He had also a big load for Lundy. George Peeler left on Tuesday for Carson with two wagons for freight for A. F. Bryant. He will be back by Tuesday next. Our merchants propose to have good stocks for the Summer campaign.

FENCING IN.—Ben. Hendricks and George Simpson arrived at Fales' Hot Springs on Monday afternoon with a six-horse load of wire fencing, to be used in fencing in Dan. Simpson's Long Valley ranch, near the Hot Springs.

WILL PRESIDE.—W. O. Parker has resigned as President of the Day on the Fourth, having other duties to attend to on that Day, and Judge Virden has been selected to act as President.

HOUSE MOVING.—The residence on the upper Day ranch has been moved to near the present residence of G. B. Day, near town, to be fitted up for a residence for Charles E. Day.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75 c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

ICE CREAM.—Mrs. S. A. Hopkins will have ice cream at her parlor to-morrow.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

COMING TO MONO.—The Inyo Inlex says: Messrs Louis Lucier and Joseph S. Rogers passed through town last week on their return from Mono Lake to Kings County. The gentlemen will close up their business in Kings and become permanent residents of Mono.

The miners in the Eastern and Western States are returning to work slowly and by sections. It is to be hoped the strikes throughout the country will soon be settled so the men can go to work and lay up so nething for their families to live comfortably during the coming Winter.

Judge Ross, at Los Angeles, on Wednesday sentenced 170 Industrials to imprisonment for four months for stealing a train of the Atlantic & Pacific road, which is in the hands of a receiver.

Frank McCoppin has been appointed Postmaster of San Francisco.

We are pleased to be able to announce that the publisher of THE INTER OCEAN has made a special offer on the Weekly edition of that paper during the present political campaign. He will send The Weekly Inter Ocean for six months to any subscriber on receipt of thirty cents. This is a very low price for one of the best and ablest Republican newspapers in the country. Good Republicans should try to increase its circulation. Subscriptions will be received at this price from June 1st to August 1st. After that the regular prices will be restored.

1776. 1894.

The Citizens of BRIDGEPORT

WILL CELEBRATE

THE

FOURTH OF JULY.

OFFICERS OF THE DAY.

W. H. Virden,	President
Chas. L. Hayes,	Orator.
Mrs. M. J. Cody,	Reader.
Miss Gracie Benjamin,	Poetess.
Miss Irene Miller,	Recitation.

A PROCESSION,

M. P. Hays, Grand Marshal.
Bridgeport Brass Band.
Car of State.
Officers of the Day in Carriages.
Citizens in Carriages.
Citizens on Horseback.
Piute Braves on Horseback.
Procession to move at 10 o'clock, sharp.

EXERCISES
AT
BRYANT'S HALL.
(11 o'clock.)

Red, White and Blue—by Band.
Introductory remarks by the President.
Song.....Choir.
Declaration of Independence.
Mrs. M. J. Cody.
Hail Columbia—by Band.
Reading of Poem, Miss Gracie Benjamin.
Oration.
C. L. Hayes.
Yankee Doodle—by Band.
Song.....Choir
Recitation, Miss Irene Miller.
Star Spangled Banner—by Band.

HORRIBLES.
(2 o'clock.)
Procession of Horribles to start from the residence of Thos. Kirkwood, followed by Horrible exercises at the Hall.

SPORTS.
(3 o'clock.)
RACES.

Boys—14 or under—100 yards, 1st, $1 50, 2d, $1.
Boys—7 " 50 " $1, 50 cents
Boys—10 " 60 " $2, $1.
Girls—same as above.
Boys—under 12. Sack, 25 yards. 1st, $2, 2d $1
Ladies—Egg. 1st, $3. 2d, $2.
Young men, sprinters barred, 100 yards. 1st $3. 2d, $2.
Men—free to all, 100 yards, $ to enter to start. 1st, $5 and entrance fees, 2d, $3.
Tug of War—7 married and 7 single men, $7.
Horse—free for all, 440 yards and repeat, $ to enter—2 to start. 1st, $10 and entrance fees. 2d $5.
Mustang—440 yards, single dash. 1st, $5, 2d, $2 50.
Vaquero—800 yards, turn and back to starting place for outcome. Each rider to have three horses—one through and back, changing to the next, etc. Rig to consist of Mexican saddle, bridle and blanket—all separate. Each rider allowed a helper to bring, hold and take away extra horses. 1st, $12 and entrance fees.
Slow—free for all, 440 yards, $5.
For horse races, 10 per cent. entrance, to be before July 1st.

Sunrise—Federal salute, 13 guns.
Sunset—National salute, 44 guns.
Ringing of bells—sunrise, noon and sunset

GRAND BALL
AT
BRYANT'S HALL,

COMMITTEES.
FLOOR.
(Red Rosette)
Daniel Smith, S. T. Barnes,
Francis Hughes, E. E. Kirkwood,
Wesley Stewart, W. W. Butler.
RECEPTION.
(Blue Rosette)
J. D. Murphey, S. M. Smith,
Stewart Kirkwood, Wm. Hughes,
C. E. Day, E. F. Garney.
FLOOR DIRECTOR.
(White Rosette)
G. A. Kirkwood.
Grand March, 8.30 P. M., Sharp.
Supper at Leavitt House.

MEDICAL.

Mr. N. L. Salter

A well known photographer of Merced, Cal., testifies: "My face and body were covered with red blotches which disfigured me and caused much suffering. Other medicines failed to help my case, but after taking four bottles of

Hood's Sarsaparilla

I am entirely free from any blotches and am perfectly well." HOOD'S CURES.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable and carefully prepared. 25c. Try a box.

PATENTS.

NOTICE TO INVENTORS.

There was never a time in the history of our country when the demand for inventions and improvements in the arts and sciences generally so great as now. The conveniences of mankind in the factory and work-shop, the household, on the farm, and in official life, require continual accessions to the appurtenances and implements of each in order to save labor, time and expense. The political change in the administration of government does not affect the progress of the American inventor, who being on the alert, and ready to perceive the existing deficiences, does not permit the affairs of government to deter him from quickly conceiving the remedy to overcome existing discrepancies. Too great care can not be exercised in choosing a competent and skillful attorney to prepare and prosecute an application for patent. Valuable interests have been lost and destroyed in innumerable instances by the employment of incompetent counsel, and especially is this advice applicable to those who adopt the "No patent, no pay" system. Inventors who entrust their business to this class of attorneys do so at imminent risk, as the breadth and strength of the patent is never considered in view of a quick endeavor to get an allowance and obtain the fee then due. THE PRESS CLAIMS COMPANY, John Wedderburn, General Manager, 618 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C., representing a large number of important daily and weekly papers, as well as general periodicals of the country, was instituted to protect its patrons from unsafe methods heretofore employed in this line of business. The said Company is prepared to take charge of all patent business entrusted to it for reasonable fees, and prepares and prosecutes applications generally, including mechanical inventions, design patents, trademarks, labels, copyrights, interferences, infringements, validity reports, and gives especial attention to rejected cases. It is also prepared to enter into competition with any firm in securing foreign patents. Write for instructions and advice.

JOHN WEDDERBURN,
618 F Street,
P. O. Box 385. Washington, D. C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FRANK F. OSBORN, late of Osborn & Alexander, President and Manager.
WARREN S. PERKINS, Vice-President and Secretary. EDWIN VAN EVERY, Treasurer.

OSBORN HARDWARE & TOOL COMPANY,
Incorporated December, 1893.

WE ARE STRIKING OUT FOR BUSINESS!

WE SELL

HARDWARE,
MECHANICS'
TOOLS,
Highest Grade,
Best Assortment,
Low Prices.

414 Market Str. near Sansome,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Country Orders solicited, and promptly attended to.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A FRESH AND
GENERAL
ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST
OF GOODS
AT THE
LOWEST CASH PRICES.

D. HAYS & BRO.

CHEAP CASH STORE
AT THE
POSTOFFICE BUILDING,
BRIDGEPORT.
EVERY DESCRIPTION
OF GOODS
REDUCED TO
BEDROCK PRICES.

A. F. BRYANT.

JOE A. BROWN,
General Merchandise,
Main Street, Bridgeport.
Choice Family Groceries,
Fancy and Toilet Articles,
Candies and Nuts,
Yankee Notions,

Powder, Shot, Caps and Cartridges,
Stationery, etc., etc.

GOLD IN GEORGIA.

Wonderful Resources of Undeveloped Mining Regions.

Tons of Precious Metal Said to Be Easily Available—Traditions Handed Down Among the Cherokee Indians.

Some time ago a prominent geologist, on being approached on the subject, spoke of the possibilities of the production of Georgia gold very highly. "The gold in Georgia," said he, "is in a perfectly accessible region, which makes it twice as valuable as gold that might be taken out of California or the Black Hills. A mine of enormous richness is of little value if it is in an impenetrable region. The gold country of Georgia is in a perfect network of railways, and the metal can be found very near the surface, thus making it easily reached by the miner. The water courses that pour down the hills give the best possible power, labor is cheap and easily procurable, and it is necessary to transport the ore but a short distance. In California it was frequently necessary to haul it fifty or a hundred miles. The value of gold is controlled to a great extent by the cost of its production, and the ore in north Georgia, being particularly decomposed, is worked with great facility. It looks as if nature had conspired to put the enormous amount of gold in the hills of Georgia into the miner's hands."

It has been estimated that the gold belt of Georgia is about one hundred miles in breadth. The richest sections in this belt have been found to be in the counties of Cherokee, Lumpkin, White and Dawson.

A prominent Atlanta capitalist recently told a writer for the Atlanta Constitution some pretty good stories about the mines and seems to have their whole history at his fingers' ends. "There have been traditions handed down for generations among the Cherokee Indians, who once inhabited the northwest portion of Georgia," he began, assuming a reflective mood, "in regard to the vast quantities of gold stored away in the old red hills of northern Georgia. There was an old chief named Choynagowah, who could tell wonderful stories about the richness of the Cherokee gold. The present location of the Cherokee mills was one of the camps of the Spanish invaders, who, under the leadership of De Soto, invaded Georgia on their way to the Mississippi, and afterward on their return to Spain related wonderful stories about the immense richness of the ore to be found on the new continent. The historic Etowah river runs through this country, and the old chief used to talk a great deal about the superiority of the ore to be found on the banks of the little creek that emptied into the Etowah. The little creek was of such importance that it had several different names, none of which were at all suitable. They called it the 'Rio Creek,' 'Blanket Creek,' and the natives would frequently combine the two, and unite on 'Rio Blanket.' These names were all derived from a Spanish source, and the proper appellation was doubtless 'Rio Blanquetta.' The Spaniards struck a trail along the Etowah, and, keeping the much-named stream in sight, proceeded through the very heart of the gold country and passed over the sites of the famous Franklin, Pasco and Strickland mines. There was an old mine near these famous ones which was formerly worked to one hundred feet below the water level and in its time yielded two hundred dollars per ton. This mine was situated on the little Blanket Creek."

A well-known mining specialist, in talking of late discoveries recently, said: "It seems to be decidedly in the range of probabilities that tons of the precious ore can be taken out of the existing mines or newly opened veins, if the proper machinery is used and the shafts are sunk deep enough. It is a question of international importance where we may replenish the fast-decreasing supply of the precious metal when the mines now being worked fail. I do not think that governmental aid would be misplaced in opening up these valuable lands, but whether or not any action is taken by our government, the wonderful resources of the Georgia hills cannot long remain undeveloped."

A MILD-SPEAKING MAN.

How Abner Jennings Expressed His Disapproval of Improper Conduct.

Abner Jennings was never known to say a harsh thing to or about anyone, says the Youth's Companion. His form of speech was invariably mild, and exaggerated statements were viewed by him as almost as reprehensible as lies. Once, in the spring of the year, when the Blueville roads were in a fearful condition of mud and mire, the team of a "traveling merchant" was stalled a short distance from Mr. Jennings' house. The old man at once brought out his oxen and went to the peddler's assistance.

The team could not be instantly released even with the aid of a yoke of oxen, and the peddler, who was a man of high temper and little self-control, proceeded to vent his rage in language which first amazed and then disgusted the equable Mr. Jennings. He bore it as long as he thought was necessary and proper, and then unhitched his oxen and went calmly home.

"I went to try and help him," he explained to his wife, as he walked into the kitchen on his return, "but he talked so poorly that I came off and left him."

One day he caught some boys robbing his black cherry trees, and surveyed them for some moments in speechless disapprobation.

"Boys," he said at last, giving the culprits the mildest glance of which he was capable, "boys, I think you've been doin' very poorly!"

After administering that stirring rebuke he turned on his heels and walked slowly away to the barn, and never referred to the matter again.

MILLIONS IN SILVER.

Philadelphia Mint Vault Opened After Having Been Locked Three Years.

The huge vault at the mint, known as vault C, in which has been sealed up for nearly four years 50,000,000 of standard silver dollars, was opened a few days ago, and the long and laborious task of counting this big amount of money was begun. As the occasion was deemed one of importance, says the Philadelphia Times, there was observed some little formality. Dr. Caleb Whitehead had come on from Washington to represent the mint bureau: Frank Sartori represented Superintendent Townsend, and W. L. Bodyshell, Col. Bodyshell's son, represented the former superintendent William E. Morgan, United States treasury examiner, was also present. United States Treasurer Daniel N. Morgan, who, with his son, happened to be in this city, and accompanied by Maj. Worman, witnessed the breaking of the seal and afterward made a tour of inspection of the mint.

Maj. C. H. Townsend, cashier of the mint, having been given the combination of the vault, proceeded to open the door. This was easily accomplished, but when the inner door was reached some difficulty was experienced, as even after the combination lock was manipulated the door refused to open, the bolts from long disuse sticking fast.

This was soon overcome, however, entrance was finally effected and the assembled officials stepped within the inclosure where lay piled up millions. On the inside door, fastened by sealing wax, was a sheet of foolscap paper containing the statement that $50,000,000 had been placed there on February 7, 1890, with Maj Meline, of the treasury; B. F. Butler, of the mint bureau, and James C. Dyster, of the mint, present and that, further, $17,000,000 more had been sealed up on May 26, 1891.

The vault emitted a damp, musty odor when opened. Under the glare of the electric light the great wealth of stored silver was visible. There it lay in bags just as it had been placed. There were 50,000 bags, each containing $1,000 in shining coin. These bags were piled up one on top of the other, the topmost almost reaching the arched ceiling of the vault, nearly nine feet high. The whole mass had been arranged in different stacks. The first stack was thirteen bags high and eight across. Just in the rear of this was a second stack, while still further back loomed up a third. This, though, represents only one section of the vault. Altogether there are nine. The weight of this great amount of silver is 2,850,000 pounds avoirdupois, and the tremendous pressure of the upper bags upon the lower had caused a number of the latter to burst, causing their glistening contents to spread out upon the floor.

AGRICULTURE OF THE ANCIENTS

Grain and Vegetables Raised by the Cliff Dwellers.

In the wilds of Colorado and Arizona are found extensive ruins of habitations, which, from having been built in the face of steep cliffs, have received the name of cliff dwellings. These ruins, says the American Agriculturist, have lately been explored by scientists, and in them have been found numerous human mummies. These people were of ordinary stature, well formed and had hair of a blonde color, which goes to show that they were not like the red Indians of the present day. They knew the art of spinning and weaving, the making of ornamental cooking utensils, and the art of brick making. But what is of still greater interest they raised corn, cotton, beans, pumpkins, and other vegetables. That these crops were raised by them is indisputable, as I have seen great quantities of each that were taken in a dried state from their dwellings. It is interesting to note the great improvement in the corn of the present day over that which was raised by the cliff dwellers. The corn of the latter was very small, both in the kernel and in size of the ear. This contrast goes to prove what a wonderful effect human selection and good cultivation can produce on plant life. There were found in these cliff dwellings robes made of feathers, also blankets made of wool and cotton, children's toys and crutches for the use of some invalid. Where these people came from is a question archæology is not yet able to answer. But that they were an agricultural people admits of no doubt, and that they were surrounded by hostile tribes is also evident, as they were forced to take refuge in their almost inaccessible abodes on the steep cliffs.

DYEING WOOL AND SILK.

Fabrics of Both Materials Colored in Combination.

A writer in the Industrie Textile describes an improved process for dyeing wool and silk combinations, in which the piece to be treated is prepared in a boiling neutral solution of bichromate of soda, and rinsed, leaving the wool fiber only charged with chromic acid, and consequently in a condition to fix basic amines by oxidation—thus, the cloth being taken through a solution of analine salt, the silk becomes but slightly stained while the wool fiber assumes an emerald green color; a second bath of neutral chromatic dyes the wool blue, and does not affect the silk fiber; and consecutive and repeated runs through chromatic acid and dilute water lead up to a black on the one and preserve white on the other fiber; further if naphthylamine be taken in place of analine, a combination of white and blue, garnet, and other mode colors is the result, and subsequently the silk may be filled up with suitable dye.

Another improvement in this line is that by which a superior fast black on silk is obtained; the silk is first bottomed with Prussian blue, then mordanted with tannic acid or catechu and tin, and topped with alizarine, flavopurpurine or antha-purpurine in a soap bath; the color is much faster than a logwood black.

GREAT MOSQUE OF DAMASCUS.

Rebuilding of the Famous Fane Now in Rapid Progress.

A correspondent of the London Times gives some interesting facts in relation to the recent burning of the great mosque of Damascus, once the ancient cathedral of St. John the Baptist. The Turkish government has exerted every effort since the calamity to prevent any report of it from being published. He says: "The Christians were accused by some at the time of setting the building on fire; but, as the fire broke out in the high roof of the building a little before noon, the accusation was so manifestly absurd that it had little influence on the Moslem mind. Had it occurred at night, when the facts might not have been so manifest, the report would have met with readier acceptance, and it is impossible to say what, in that case might have been the consequences, to the Christians. Moreover, as there was a high wind blowing toward the Christian quarter, if it had been at night when people were asleep, the destruction must have been much more extensive. The work of rebuilding seems to have been taken in hand with vigor. A gentleman in the city recently taking a ride with his wife and son outside the gates, met hundreds of men bringing in the large poplar beams for the work, which they were drawing in carts by ropes, with loud singing and clapping of hands. The riders at once turned away by another road, giving them as wide a berth as possible, for it is hardly safe for a Christian to get among them in their present mood. The library, containing books and manuscripts of priceless value, was saved from the flames; and nothing of value was lost, excepting the most precious gem of all—namely: 'Othman's Koran,' which was deposited in a place apart, and was not thought of until too late. This is said to have been (and probably really was) one of the very four exemplars deposited by the Caliph Othman, A. H. 30, in the four great mosques of Mecca, Medina, Kufa and Damascus—the only surviving copy. These were to be kept there as the sole authoritative copies—after all others had been called in from every quarter of the Moslem empire and committed to the flames. It is a matter of congratulation that the ancient inscription in Greek on the cathedral wall—over the silversmiths' and sandal-makers' bazar—has not been injured. It is the thirteenth verse of Psalm cxlv., the name of Christ being added thus: 'Thy kingdom, O Christ, is an everlasting kingdom, and thy dominion is from generation to generation.'"

THE WILDERNESS OF CEYLON.

A Deaf Elephant Supposed to Be Sacred to Buddha.

We were in the absolute wilderness of upland Ceylon, where the virgin beauty and freshness of nature unspoiled by man instills a new sensation into every soul which vibrates to her mysterious voice, says Cornhill Magazine. The rolling green patenas are cut off sheer and straight from the encircling belts of jungle as though measured off by human hands, a striking feature of these elevated regions which has never been satisfactorily explained. The mountain ranges which inclose the grassy plains are clothed from base to summit with primeval forest, heavily draped with moss which forms a green fringe, hanging from every bough.

An appalling loneliness broods over the scene, no song of bird stirs the silence, and the deathlike hush which reigns over the gloomy forest is unbroken even by the rustle of a leaf, for noon is the midnight of the tropics and the black depths of the haunted jungle are wrapped in spellbound sleep. At nightfall the lithe cheetah glides stealthily through the shadows and crouches for his prey among the crowding trees. The branching antlers of the elk rise above the tangled undergrowth and the moose deer browses in the shade of the mossy boughs along which the wildcat creeps, while the savage boar roots among the fallen leaves.

When the rising moon illuminates the lonely landscape, herds of wild elephants emerge from the dark jungle and roam over the vast expanse of desolate country which still renders the interior of Ceylon almost an unknown land. The elephant grass, which breaks the uniformity of the undulating plain with rustling sheaves of long green spears, is the forage for which the stragglers of the herd scour the patenas, and many Cingalese superstitions linger round this elevated tableland.

The recent spoor of an elephant marks our track and ceases at a deep pool known to be a favorite drinking place of the wild animals which haunt the jungle. A deaf elephant frequently perambulates the Elk plains. He is supposed to be sacred to Buddha, and, therefore, invulnerable, no sportsman having hitherto succeeded in piercing his hide—a fact probably due to the great age of the animal.

Belgian Marriage Licenses.

A recent enactment in Belgium has made it obligatory for brides to have their marriage licenses or "marriage lines," as they call them in that land of fens and dikes, gorgeously bound in gilt-edge morocco. This is considerately done—or, in other words, done for a consideration—by the municipalities, who have now taken to binding up a quantity of more or less useful information with the documents. There is a summary of the Belgian marriage laws, a rough and ready lesson on the treatment of children, and a table with spaces for a catalogue of the issue of the marriage. The table contains room for twelve children to be entered, so this may be taken as a gentle hint that that number is the extreme limit tolerated by Belgian burghers in a well-conducted family. The manual seems only to need the addition of a few choice receipts and a hint or two on the best means of obtaining divorces in order to defy criticism.

SEWING MACHINES.

WE OR OUR DEALERS can sell you machines cheaper than you can get elsewhere. The NEW HOME is our best, but we make cheaper kinds, such as the CLIMAX, IDEAL and other High Arm Full Nickel Plated Sewing Machines for $15.00 and up. Call on our agent or write us. We want your trade, and if prices, terms and square dealing will win, we will have it. We challenge the world to produce a BETTER $50.00 Sewing Machine for $50.00, or a better $20. Sewing Machine for $20.00 than you can buy from us, or our Agents.

THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO.

ORANGE, MASS. BOSTON, MASS. 30 UNION SQUARE, N. Y. CHICAGO, ILL. ST. LOUIS, MO. DALLAS, TEXAS. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. ATLANTA, GA.

FOR SALE BY

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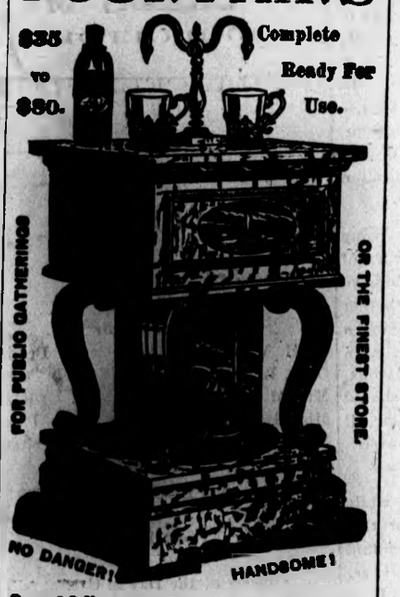

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